A PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS on the 221 day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight bundred and sixty-two, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to wit:

"That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall than be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and for, ever free; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognise and maintain the freedom of such persons and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual

"That the Executive will, on the first day of Januar aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof, respectively, shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States, by members chosen thereto at elections and his staff. wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such States shall have participated, chall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State, and the people thereof, are not then in rebellion against the United States."

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President o Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States in time of actual armed rebellion against the suthority and Government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days, from the day first above mentioned, order and designate as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof respectively are this day in rebellion against the United States the fol

Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, (except the parishes of St Bernard, Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles St James Ascension, Assumption, Terre Bonne, Lafourche Ste. Marie, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the city of New Orleans, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia, (except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkeley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann, and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth,) and which excepted parts are for the present left precisely as if this proclama-

And by virtue of the power and for the purpose afor said. I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States and parts of States are and henceforward shall be free; and that the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and navai authorities thereof, will recognise and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I hereby erjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary selfdefence : and I recommend to them that, in all cases when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known that such per sons, of suitable condition, will be received into the armed service of the United States to garrison forts, positions stations, and other places, and to man vescels of all sorts in

And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of jus tice, warranted by the Constitution upon military necescity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my name an

caused the seal of the United States to be sfixed. Done at the city of Washington this first day of January

in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hun-lined and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-seventh. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

By the President:

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, Pussed at the Third Session of the Thirty-seventh Congress.

[PUBLIC-No. 4.1

An act for the admission of the State of "West Virginia into the Union and for other purposes.

WHEREAS the people inhabiting that portion of Virginia known as West Virginia did, by a Convention assembles in the city of Wheeling on the twenty-sixth of November eighteen hundred and sixty-one, frame for themselves ntion with a view of becoming a separate and ind pendent State; and whereas at a general election held in pendent State; and whereas at a general election held in the counties composing the territory aforesaid on the third day of May last, the said Constitution was approved and adopted by the qualified voters of the proposed State; and whereas the Legislature of Virginia, by an act passed on the thirteenth day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, did give its consent to the formation of a new State within the jurisdiction of the said State of Virginia, to be known the jurisdiction of the said State of Virginia, to be known by the name of West Virginia, and to embrace the following named counties, to wit: Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Marshall, Wetzel, Marion, Monongalia, Preston, Taylor, Tyler, Pleasants, Ritchie, Doddridge, Harrison, Wood, Jackson, Wirt, Roane, Calhoun, Gilmer, Barbour, Tucker, Lewis, Braxton, Upshur, Handolph, Mason, Putnam, Kanawha, Clay, Nicholas, Cabell, Wayne, Boone, Logan, Wyoming, Marcar, Malborell, Waster, Bookente, Eventy, Parkente, Parkente y, Nicholas, Cabell, Wayne, Boone, Logan, Wyoming reer, McDowell, Webster, Pocahontas, Fayette, Raleigi Greenbrier, Monroe, Pendieton, Hardy, Hampshire, an Morgan; and whereas both the Convention and the Legis e aforesaid have requested that the new State should unitted into the Union, and the Constitution aforesaid being republicas in form, Congress doth hereby consent that the said forty eight counties may be formed into a se parate and independent State. Therefore—

parate and independent State. Therefore—
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representative of the United States of America in Congress assembled That the State of West Virginia be and is hereby declared to be one of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever, and until the next general census thall be entitled to three members in the House of Representatives of the United States: Provided, always, That his act shall not take effect until after the proclamation he President of the United States hereinafter provide

It being represented to Congress that since the Conver tion of the twenty-sixth of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, that framed and proposed the Constitution for the said State of West Virginia, the people thereof have expressed a wish to change the seventh section of the eleventh article of said Constitution by striking out the same and inserting the following in its place, viz: "The the fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-three shall be free; and that all slaves within the said State wh shall, at the time aforesaid, be under the age of ten years shall be free when they arrive at the age of twenty-one years; and all slaves over ten and under twenty-one years shall be free when they arrive at the age of twenty-five years; and no slave shall be permitted to come into

ate for permanent residence therein:" Therefore of West Virginia shall, through their said Convention, and by a rute to be taken at an election to be held within the of the said State, at such time as the Conventimay provide, make and ratify the change aforesaid, and properly c-rify the same under the hand of the President of the Convention, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to issue his proclamation stating the fast, and thereupon this act shall raise effect and be in force from and after sixty days from the date of said proglamation.

Approved, December 31, 1862.

A VENERABLE SUBSCRIBER.

We do not often indulge ourselves in the publicity of flattering or friendly letters which we occasionally receive from our patrons, and in making the annexed one an exception we are quite willing to incur the charge of vanity for the pleasure of laying it before our readers.

Mesars. Gales & Seaton—Gentlemen: Euclosed find draft for \$12 for subscription of my father, Ezekiel Bacon, to the National Intelligencer. At the age of 86, having a grandson of 20 who has just given his life for the country at Fredericksburg, he lives mostly in the past, and your paper is as much a necessity to him now as it was afty years ago.

Very respectfully, yours.

WM. J. Bacon, UTICA, (N. Y.) DECEMBER 30, 1862.

GEN. BANKS AT NEW ORLEANS.

New York, Dec. 28.—The steamship Roanoke arrived from New Origans on the 18th, via Havana on the 22d. The news is important

The North Star, with Gea. Banks and staff, arrived at New Orleans on the evening of the 14th. The news transpred on the following day that Mejor Geo. Butler was superseded, and occasioned the utmost surprise among all classes. Even the registered enemies were sorry to part one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons with an officer who at least had brought order and security to the city.

On the 16th instant Gen. Butler and Gen. Banks met at the headquarters of Gen. Butler, when he welcomed Gen. Banks to the Department of the Gulf, and assured him he would find there troops who would be ready to yield a cheerful obedience to every order. Gen. Banks responded that the only pleasure he had in taking the command was in obeying the order of the Government of the United States. The meeting was most cordial; the interchange of sentiment was that which marks the coming together of old friends. After the introduction of each other's staffs Gen Banks and his staff withdrew.

Gen. Butler then withdrew his staff, requesting each member to take pains to enlighten and assist their succes sors, and spoke in a most generous manner of Gen. Banks

Gen. Butler's parting address to the troops bears date the 15th instant. It alludes in eloquent terms to their success in the field, to the restoring of order and quiet to New Orleans, to the feeding of starving wives and children of enemies, and stating that the expedition has cost the Government less by four-fifths than any other. The Genethe United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as | ral says that the speaking of the word "farewell" was the only sorrowful thought he had; and he commends them to their commander as worthy of his love.

> On the 16th Gen. Banks's general order, assuming command of the Department of the Gulf and of the State of Texas, and naming his staff, was issued. Another order is for all military and civil officers in the department to report to him; and still another to suspend a'l public sales of property on account of the United States till further

On the 18th instant Gen. Banks issued a proclamation,

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,

New Orleans, December 16, 1862.

In obedience to orders from the President of the Unite States, I assume command of the Department of the Guif, to which is added, by his special order, the State of Texas. The duty with which I am charged requires me to assist in the restoration of the Government of the United States It is my desire to secure to the people of every class all the privileges of possession and enjoyment consistent with public safety, or which it is possible for a ben-ficent and just Government to confer.

In execution of the high trust with which I am charged.

In execution of the high trust with which I am charged. I rely upon the co-operation and counsel of all loyal and well-disposed people, and upon the manifest interest of those dependant upon the pursuits of peace, as well as upon the support of the naval and land forces.

My instructions require me to treat as enemies those who are enemies, but I shall gladly treat as friends those who are friends. No restrictions will be placed upon the freedom of individuals which is not imperatively demanded by considerations of public safety; but, while their claims will be liberally considered, it is due also to them to state that all the rights of the Government will be unfinchingly maintained. Respectful consideration and prompt reparation will be accorded to all persons who are wronged in body or estate by those under my command.

The Government does not profit by the prolongation of the civil contest, or private or public sufferings which attend it. Its fruits are not equally distributed. In dis-

tend it. Its fruits are not equally distributed. In dis-loyal States desolation has its empire, both on sea and on land. In the North the war is an abiding sorrow, but not yet a calamity. Its cities and towns are increasing in population, wealth, and power. Refugees from the South alone compensate in great part for the terrible decimations

The people of this department who are disposed to stake their fortunes and lives upon resistance to the Government may wis ly r. flect upon the immutable conditions which surround them. The valley of the Mississippi is the chosen seat of population, product, and power on this continent. In a few years twenty-five millions of people, unsurpassed in material, resources, and capacity for war, will swarm to the conditions. upon its fertile rivers. Those who assume to set conditions upon their exolus to the Guif count upon power not given to man. The country washed by the waters of the Ohio, Missouri, and Mississippi can never be permanently severed. If one generation basely barrers away its rights, im-

mortal honors will rest upon another that reclaims them. Let it never be said either that the East and the West may be separated. Thirty days distance from the mar-kets of Europe may satisfy the wants of Louisians and Ar-kaneas, but it will not answer the demands of Illinois and Ohio. The valley of the Mississippi will have its deltas upon the Atlantic. The physical force of the West will debouch upon its shores with power as resistless as the torrents of its giant rivers.

rants or foreign foes may grasp the sceptre of its power but its destiny will remain unchanged. It will still be uni ted. God has ordained it. What avails, then, the destruction of the best Government ever devised by man, and the

People of the Southwest, why not ascapt the condition imposed by the imperious necessities of g-cgraptical configuration and commercial supremacy, and re-establish you ancient prosperity and renown? Why not become founders of States, which, as entrepots and depots of your own central and upper valleys, may stand in affluence of their resources without a superior, and in the privileges of the people without a peer among the nations of the earth?

Major General Commanding

The only additional news in the New Orleans papers he capture of two steamers loaded with sugar, and aunch filled with arms, ammunition, and one small brass cannon, by an expedition sent to the Atchafalaya river by Commander Buchanan.

RE-OCCUPATION OF BATON ROUGE, (LA.)

Our latest dates from New Orleans are to the 20th is stant. On the 16th Gen. Banks dispatched Gen. Grover. and a considerable force, supported by the sloop of war Richmond and five gun-bosts, to occupy Baton Rouge which has been held by the enemy since its evacuation by order of Gen. Butler. The expedition arrived at Bator Rouge on the morning of the 17th and occupied the city without opposition, the few rebel troops that were stationed there abandoning it in haste. On the 19th the troops still held possession without mo'estation by the enemy, who were reported as concentrating in considerable strength at Port Hulson, twelve miles further up the river, where it is said powerful fortifications have been constructed to resist the advance of our forces up the Mississippi.

In addition to the prompt dispatch of this expedition and the publication of his proclamation Gen. Banks also issued on the 16th two important orders, the one suspending the public sale of property on account of the United States: and the other requiring all military and civil officers of the Department, who are superintending public works, or have assumed to control or direct private or public property, to report to him the character of such works, the number of persons employed, a description of the property he'd, and the authority on which their proceedings have been based. Hhis latter order bas given rise to numerous conjectures and is believed to be aimed at certain irregularities which have crept in under the administration of Gen. Butler.

Among other important items of news from New Orlean is the statement that Col. Hamilton, the Union refuges from Texas, accompanies Gen. Banks's expedition with a commission as Military Governor of Texas; and also that Judge Charles A. Peabudy, of New York, accompanies it as Provisional Judge of the State, with a commission from the President lovesting him with plenary judicial powers The new and extraordinary features of the commission of Judge Peshody will attract general attention. We append

EXECUTIVE MANSION.

Washington, October 20, 1862. The insurrection which has for some time prevailed several of the States of this Union, including Louisiana, having temporarily subverted and swept away the civil institutions of that State, including the judiciary and the judicial authorities of the Union, so that it has become necessary to hold the State in military occupation; and it being indispensably necessary that there shall be some judicial tribuoal existing there capable of administering justice, I have, therefore, thought it proper to appoint and I do hereby constitute a Provisional Court, which shall be a court of record for the State of Louisiana; and I do hereby appoint Charles A. Peabody, of New York, to be a Provisional Judge to hold soid court, with authority to hear, try, and determine all causes, civil and criminal, including causes in law, equity, revenue, and admirally, and particularly all such powers and jurisdiction as belong to the District and Circuit Courts of the United States, conforming everal of the States of this Union, including Louisians

his proceedings, as far as possible to the course of pro-cerdings and practice which has been customary in the Courts of the United States and Louisiana—his judgment to be final and conclusive. And I do hereby authorize and empower the and Judge to make and establish such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the executors. empower the sa'd Judge to make and establish such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the exercise of his jurisdiction, and to appoint a Prosecuting Attorney, Marshal, and Clerk of the said Court, who shall perform the functions of Attorney, Marshal, and Clerk according to such proceedings and practices as before mentioned, and such rules and regulations as may be made and established by said Judge. These appointments are to continue during the pleasure of the President, not extending beyond the military occupation of the city of New Orleans, or the restoration of the civil au'hority in that city and in the State of Louisiana. These officers shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the War Department, compensation as follows:

Such compensation to be certified by the Secretary of War. A copy of this order, certified by the Secretary of War, and delivered to such Judge, shall be deemed and held to be a sufficient commission.

Let the seal of the United States be hereunto affixed.

[L S.]

By the President.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

ADDRESS OF GEN. BANKS AT NEW ORLEANS. We have New Orleans papers to the 24th ultimo, up t

which time nothing had transpired as to the intended military movements of Gen. Banks, though it was said that a campaign had been commenced with Baton Rouge as the base of operations. There was nothing new from Vicksburg or Port Hudson. Geo. Butler had issued a farewell address to the citizen

of New Orleans, in which he says that he leaves them with a proud consciousness of having done his duty. It s too long for the space at our disposal to-day. Gen. Banks has also issued an address to the people, to which he appends the President's proclamation of the 22d of September last. We copy this address as being of immediate interest:

HED DQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, New Orleans, December 24, 1862. TO THE PEOPLE OF LOUISIANA:

In order to correct public misapprehension and misre-presentation, for the instruction of the troops of this De-partment, and the information of all parties in interest, official publication is herewith made of the proclamation by the President of the United States relating to the sub-ject of emancipation. In the examination of this document

I. That it is the declaration of a purpose only, the full execution of which is contingent upon an official designa-tion by the President, to be made on the first day of Janua-

ry next, of the States and parts of States, if any, which are to be affected by it; provisions.

II. That the fact that any State is represented in good faith in the Congress of the United States is conclusive evidence, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, that such State, and the people thereof, are not in rebellion against the United States.

III. That the State of Louisiana has not yet been designated by the President as in rebellion, nor any part thereof, and that it has complied with all the conditions of the proplamation respections.

IV. That pecuniary aid to States not in rebellion which may hereafter provide for immediate or gradual emancipation, the colonization of persons of African descent elsewhere, and the compensation of all citizens who have re-mained loyal " for all losses by acts of the United States,

including slaves," are among the chief recommendations of this important paper.

It is manifest that the changes suggested therein, and which may hereafter be established, do not take effect within this State on the 1st of January proximo, nor at any precise period which can now be designated, and I call upon all persons, of whatever estate, condition, or degree, soldiers, citizens, or slaves, to observe this material and important fact, and to govern themselves accordingly. All important fact, and to govern themselves accordingly. All unusual public demonstrations, of whatever character, will be for the present suspended. Provost marshals, officers, and soldiers are enjoined to prevent any disturbance of the public peace. The slaves are advised to remain upon their plantations until their privileges shall have been definitely established. They may rest assured that whatever benefit the Government intends will be secured to them, but no man can be allowed, in the present condition of affairs, to take the law into his own hands. If they seek the protection of the Government, they should wait its the protection of the Government, they should wait its pleasure. Officers invested with command will be vigilant n the discharge of their duties. Leave of absence from camp will not be permitted, except in cases of great emergency. Soldiers corolled in the regiments of Native Guards will not be allowed for the present to visit the localities of their enlistment, nor will visiters be received unnecessarily in their camps. These regu'ations, enforced with all troops of the United States in the localities where they are enlisted, are now imperatively necessary. Those troops will be confined to the duty specified in general orders, and will not be charged with repecial authority in making searches, seizures, or arras's 'It is my purpose to execute faithfully all the orders of the Government, and I assume the responsibility of these instructions as consistent therewith, and require prompt and faithful

Public attention is called to the act of Congress cited in the proclamation, which forbids the return of jugitives by officers of the army. No encouragement will be given to some plan be adopted by which an equitable proportion of the proceeds of the crops of the coming year, to be heresfire determined upon the judgment of honorable men,
justly representing the different interests involved, he set reserved for the support and compensation of

The war is not waged by the Government for the over-throw of slavery. The President has declared, on the contrary, that it is to restore the "constitutional relations between the United States and each of the States" in between the United States and each of the States" in which that relation is or may be suspended. The resolutions passed by Congress, before the war, with almost unanimous consent, recognised the rights of the States in this regard. Vermont has recently repealed the statutes supposed to be inconsistent therewith. Massachusetts had done so before. Slavery existed by consent and constitutional guaranty; violence and war will inevitably bring it to an end. It is impossible that any military man, in the event of continued war, should counsel the preservation of slave property in the rebel States. If it is to be preserved war must cease, and the former constitutional relations be again established.

The first gun at Sumter proclaimed emancipation. The

The first gun at Sumter proclaimed emancipation. The The first gun at Sunter proclaimed emancipation. The continuance of the contest there commenced will consummate that end, and the history of the age will leave no other permanent trace of the rebellion. Its leaders will have accomplished what other men could not have done The boldest abolitionist is a cypher when compared with the leaders of the rebellion. What mystery pervades the works of Providence! We submit to its degree, but stand confounded at the awful manifestations of its wisdom and power. The great problem of the age, apparently environ d with labycinthic complications, is likely to be suddenly lifted out of human hands. We may control the incidents of the contest, but we cannot circumvent or defeat the nd. It will be left us only to assuage the horrors of interrecine conflict, and to processinate the processes of transition. Local and national interests are therefore alike

Adependent upon the suppression of the rebellion.

No pecuniary sacrifice can be too great an equivalent for peace; but it should be permanent peace, and embrace all subjects of discontent. It is written on the blue arch above us; the distant voices of the future, the waves that heat our coast, the skeletons that sit at our tables and fill the vacant places of desolate and mourning firesides, all cry out that this war must not be repeated beneafter.

solidates brotherly affection. Esgiand, France, Austria, Italy—every land fertile enough to make a history has had its desolating civil wars. It is a baseless nationality that has not tested its strength against domestic enemics. The success of local interests narrows the destiny of a people, auccess of local interests narrows the destioy of a people, and is followed by secession, poyerty, and degradation. A divided country and perpetual war make possession a delusion and life a colomity. The triumph of national interests widens the scope of human history, and is attended with peace, prosperity, and power. It is out of such contests that great nations are born.

What hallowed memories float around as! New Orleans

What hallowed memories float around us! New Orleans is a shrine as sacred as Bunker Hill! On the Aroostook and the Oregon the names of Washington, Jackson, and Taylor are breathed with as deep a reverence as on the James or the Mississippi. Let us fafii the conditions of this last great trial, and become a nation—a grand nation—with sense enough to govern ourselves and strength enough to stand against the world united!

N. P. BANKS, Major Gen. Commanding.

SALTPETRE WORKS DESTROYED. On December 14th Capt. Birch, with about one hundred men, succeeded in destroying the rebel saitpetre works at Yellville, Arkaneas. He took Capt. P. S. McNamara and twenty-three men prisoners, destroying about thirty stand of arms, five bundred pounds of dried beef, and a complete supply of provisions for the winter for a full company. burning five good buildings, &c. belonging to the works. Phere was a fine steam-engine of eight-horse power, ten kettles co. taining one hundred and twenty gallons each, eixteen containing fifty gallons each, six tanks, full sets of blacksmiths' and carpenters' and joiners' tools, together with \$6,000 worth of saltpetre. The cipacity of the cave was such as to employ one hundred hands, turning out four hundred pounds daily, which the Confiderate Government valued at forty cents per pound at the case. The works cost the rebels \$30,000. They were completely destroyed by order of Capt. Birch.—New York Times.

Major General BUTLER arrived here last evening. s stopping at the National Hotel.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The mails by the Europa bring us London papers to the 3th of December, one week later than previous files.

It is stated that Queen Victoria will wear deep mournng for another year, and that next year the levers will be held by the Prince of Wales, and the drawing-rooms by his Royal Highness and the Princess of Wales.

The Daily News, in its city article, says: "It is understood that the Confederate Government are endeavoring to issue in this country, privately or otherwise, bonds bearing nterest at the rate of 8 per cent."

The death of Miss Julia Pardoe, the well-known govelist and "boudoir historian," is announced. She bad been suffering for some time from congestion of the brain.

A terrible colliery explosion, from fire damp, had take place at the Edmonds main colliery, near Barneley. The number of men in the mine at the time is variously catimated at from fifty to one hundred, all of whom had no loubt perished.

An officer and fifteen seamen from the British gunbeat Penguin, taving landed on the coast of Arabia by invitaion from the natives, in order to procure provisions, were barbarously murdered. Seventy of the natives, who were principally concerned in the murders, had been captured and were to be hung.

The distress in the cotton manufacturing districts is still increasing. Mr. Farusli's last official report shows an addition of 5,584 to the number of persons receiving parochial relief, and states that the increase of pauperism, as adicated by a comparison of the returns for the week ending on the 29th ultimo and the corresponding week of last year, as 376 per cent. The total number of persons in the distressed unions who are either receiving parochial relief or assistance from local committees is 457,374, and the present total weekly expenditure is about £38,000, (\$190,000.) On Saturday evening, the 13th December, the Liverpool subscription list in aid of the distress amounted to £66,792, (\$333,960)

It is said that there is now a fair prospect of relief for the cotton famine, in consequence of the large arrivals of the staple from India. The London Daily News, in one of its "Trade and Finance" articles, says :

"During the last month a reduction of about 40,000 bales has occurred in the stock at Liverpool, the total being estimated at 264,050 bales. The decline may be due in some measure to the fact that the fall which took place in some measure to the fact that the fall which took place from the exerbitant point attained by prices in the cotton market in September has induced some manufacturers to partially resume working. Looking a little way forward, we find that against this decline in the stock may be placed, by way of set-off, the assurance that the quantity now on the way to this country from the East Indies is 196,000 bales, whereas at this date last year it was only 89,000 Now, by the present year's experience, 196,000 bales may be reckeded sufficient for ten weeks' reduced consumption, so that matters will probably not get worse. tion, so that matters will probably not get worse, even i they do not mend. India and charity will step in between the operative and starvation, and will continue to do so M-ssrs. Du Fay & Co. express a belief that our cotton mum of their production, which means that the work people have reached the minimum of their employment; and may we not hope that this represents the maximum of their distress?"

The formal inauguration of the Boulevard de Prince Sugene by the Emperor in person took place on Sunday, the 7th instant, and all passed off well. The spectacle was a magnificent one. The Emperor rode on horseback, and was attired in a general's uniform. Prince Napoleon and Prince Joachim Murat rode by his eide, and they were followed by a brilliant staff of marshals, generals, &c. The Empre-s rode in a state carriage, accompanied by her adies of honor. The military cortege was an impusing one. Immense crowds were present and the Emperor and Empress were well received. On arriving at the Place du Trone, addresses were read to the Emperor by the Prefect and by M. Dumas, President of the Municipal

Amid profound silence the Emperor stood up to reply. He said his constant desire was to seek for the means of remedying any momentary slackness of employment, and to improve the condition of the laboring classes. The question of public alimentation had recently attracted his particular attention. The last discussion in the Council of State will cause the introduction of some useful reforms into the trade of bakers. He congratulated the Prefect and the Municipal Council on the zeal they had displayed in carrying out his wishes. He felt, he said, greatly touched at the delicate attention shown in naming the transverse boulevard after his mother, Queen Hortense; but he could not keep for his family the monopoly of homage which was due to the national glory. He therefore requested that the boulevard now called after Queen Hortense should henceforth bear the name of Boulevard de Richard Lenoir, in order to perpetuate the memory of one of the working classes who had won wealth and honor by perseverance and probity, and who also had put himself at the head of

The close of the Imperial speech was the signal for the greatest applause, which was renewed when he distributed a good number of crosses on the recommendation of his Mipisters, who were all in attendance upon him. This inished the ceremony. The Emperor mounted his horse and took the lead, followed by the same brillisht staff. The Empress entered her carriage with her attendants, the escort fell into its place, the bands played, the crowds applauded, and the correge returned to the Tuileries.

THE COTTON CRISIS IN FRANCE.

The Moniteur has the following: "Although the cotton trade is carried on in forty different departments of the Empire, there are only fourteen or fifteen in which it is really important. Among the latter that of the Seine In-terieure takes the first rank, containing as it does more than a fourth of the looms employed in cotton spinning."

By a treaty concluded on the 8th of December, betwee he President of the Swiss Confederation and the French Ambassador, the valley of Dappes has been ceded to France in consideration of the cession of an equal extent of territory in Switzer and.

1741 V.
The official Turin Gazette publishes a royal decree, ap

pointing the following as the new Ministry: Parioi—President of the Council, Pasolini—Minister of Foreign Affairs. Peruzzi—Minister of the Interior. Piccenelli-Minister of Justice. Minghe.ti-Minister of Finance. Della Rovere-Minister of War. Menabrea-Minister of Public Works Parliament would reassemble on the 11th. Garibaldi ill soon be well enough to return to Caprera.

The Queen of Spain in her annual speech said The Datholic sentiments of Spain are also my centiments; and may God favor our wishes and our efforts, so that the troubles of the Sovereign Pontiff, who is the constant object of my deepest veneration, may cease.

My relations with foreign Powers continue to be friend ly. I hope for a satisfactory conclusion of the difficulties that the disagreement of the plenipotentiaries in Mexico has opposed to the execution of the treaty of London. The unexpected obstacles which have prevented that execution have not changed the desire I feel for the accomplishment of it, and the realization of the idea upon which it was

My Government will present to you the com nunications respecting the grave events which have happened on the coast of Cuba; and I feel confident that these events will not charge the excellent relations which I maintain with the United States Government. Our colonies are every day becoming more flourishing, in spite of the injury that the American war inflicts upon their commerce and their productions. Their distance from the Peninsula increases my solicitude in their behalf. In their government and administration reforms are wanted, destined, in accordance with the example of my august ancestors, to make one nation of all Spaniards in every country in the world. poast of Cuba; and I feel confident that these events will

GREEGE. The London Morning Post announces that the three owers have come to a definite understanding on the Greek question. The cuthusiastic demand of the Greeks for an English prince is doomed to disappointment. Russia foregoes the candidature of the Duke de Leuchtenberg. The Post be leves it can now state that King Ferdinand. of Portugal, will receive the joint support of the three Powers. His Majesty is in his forty-sixth year. He is a Coburg, and cousin to the children of Queen Victoria.

The Morning Herald publishes the substance of a note from M. Drouyn de L'huys on the Greek question. He mys the Emperor, rather than exercise a moral pressure, lined naming a candidate, and that the French Govern ment had noticed with regret the candidature of an Engpower in the East, would cause inevitable complications. He recommends some other candidate.

THE PORTER COURT-MARTIAL.

Gen. McCLELLAN was summoned to this city yesterday to testify in the case of Gen. Fitz John Porter. He ar rived in the morning and returned to the North in the evening on a special train.

When before the court Gen. McClellan testified to b confidence in the loyalty, efficiency, and fidelity of Gen. Porter, and expressed his belief that Gen. P. had faithfully respected all orders to him, including those from Gen. Pope He related some facts in the history of the Peninsula campaign which went to show Gen Porter's eagerness to go to the relief of Gen. Pope; to do which Gen. Porter, in expediting the departure of his own corps, had taken a step which involved a temporary disobedience of one of his (Gen. McClellan's) orders, but which act he (Gen. McC.) approved on hearing the justifiable circumstances requiring it to be done.

Gen. McClellan, in the course of his examination, was asked to explain why he had sent a despatch to Gen. Porter urging activity and fidelity on his part in co-operating with Gen. Pope. We append the question and answer on this point, viz:

Hon. Reverdy Johnson. Gen McClellan, if you had no apprehension that Gen. Porter would fad Gen. Pope or the country, why did you send him such a telegram? Gen. McClellan. I was sent for by the President of the

Untel States, who said to me that he had reason to think there existed a projudice and distrust among the officers of the army of the Potomac, and he was apprehensive they might not show as much zeal and alacrity under Gen. Pop-as was to be desired. He asked me to exert my per onal duence among my friends to counteract any prejudice bat might exist. I said to the President that, though I did not share his apprehension, I was perfectly willing to do as he desired. Hence the telegram in question.

The presence of Gen. McC'ellan attracted to the court large number of people, many of whom followed him from the court-room over to the hotel, making it difficult for him to pass between the two points.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, JAN. 1. The day has been unmarked by any movement of im rtance. Officers of the various corps have exchanged he courtesies of the day. There is nothing of importance Intelligence has been received that Stuart has succeeded

a retiring across the Rappahannock, near Warrenton. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, JAN. 2.

Gen. Burnside returned from Washington this forenoon and has been visited by his grand division commanders. Several contrabands came into camp to day, and were received in accordance with the proclamation.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, (Ky.) DEC. 26.-John Morgan, with force of about three thousand cavalry, entered Glasgow on Wednesday. Three companies of the Second Michigan cavalry opposed his entrance, but fell back on Munfordsville, having lost one captain and two privates. The rebels lost two captains, five privates, and seven prisoners The rebels were then reinforced and remained in posses-

On Thursday Cols. Gray and Shanks attacked the rebels at Bearwallow, Hart county, near Cave City, the rebels having previously damaged the railroad near Glasgow Junction. At last accounts the Federals had driven off the rebels, killing one and taking sixteen prisoners, bu sustained no loss themselves.

A train of ammunition cars which left here this morning was fired into near Nolen, and had to return. No Nash ville passenger train left here this morning. Telegraphic mmunication between here and Nashville was inter rupted this afternoon.

DEFEAT AND PURSUIT OF MORGAN.

LOUISVILLE, JAN 1, 1863-10 P M. His Excel ency A. Lincoln, President United States : The rebel Gen. Morgan crossed the Cumberland river cut off Nashville at Gainsboro', and appeared in front of Munfordsville on the 25th of December. Col. Holtson, of the 13th- Kentucky, drove part of his force, killing nine and capturing sixteen.

Morgan crossed the Green river above Munfordsville noved in the direction of Elizabethtown, burning the bridges at Bacon creek and Nolin. He destroyed the breastwork at Muldrough's hill and moved for Rolling Fork. Col. Harlan, of 10th Kentucky, commanding brig ade, overtook him at Rolling Fork and attacked him, killing six, wounding a number, and capturing a captain and some privates. Col Dul's (rebel) died of wounds, and one of our lieutenants of artitlery. Col. Harlan crossed, pur-sued, and attacked him at Rolling Fork and Salt River bridge. This is the first instance, I believe, of infantry ng and attacking cavalry. Morgan fird before Har Bardstown, and from there attempted to escape be

tween Lebacon and Camp B-liville
Col. Hoskins, 10th Kentucky, ceming there, attacked him this morning, killing a number and capturing ninety men and his caissons and ammunition wagons.

Morgan is flying precipitately. Gen. Reynolds marched from Glasgow yesterday for Oxensburg, and may intercant him

cept him.
Col. Hulsy, 6th Kentucky cavalry, is killed. Our ca-

sualties are not yet reported.

Morgan has paid dearly for what he has done. Gen. Rosecrans occupies Murfreesbaro'. J. T. BOYLE, Brig. General.

THE MUMFORD NEW ORLEANS CASE

The whole question of Gen. Butler's right, under the entence of a court martial, to harg Wm. B. Mumford pends upon the fact whether Mumford struck down the United States flag from the New Orleans Mint before or after the city surrendered. If before the surrender, Mumford had a rebel right to haul down the flag-if ofter, the court martial lawfully condemned him, and Gen. Butler

legally hung bim. The New York Times states the facts:

"The point is, when or at what date was the military

occupation of the city of New Orleans effected by the forces of the United States? It was on the 27th of April, it must be remembered, that Mumford tore down the flag which had hear raised by our forces on the Mint. the flag which had hear raised by our forces on the Mint. Ware these forces at that time, according to military terms, in occupation of the city? It was on the 24th—three days before Mumford's act—that Admiral Farragut, according to his official report to Scarctary Welles, appeared with his fleet in front of New Orleans, and on the same day be demanded the surrender of the city, and also sent a letter to the Mayor, in which he said: 'Your Honor will please give directions that no flag but that of the United States will be permitted to fly in the presence of this fleet, so long as it has the power to prevent it.' 'Gen. Lovell,' said Mayor Monroe, in a message to the Common Council, dated the 25 h. 'refused to surrender the city, but accompanied his refusal with the s'atement that he should evacuate the city, withdraw his troops, and then leave the accompanied his refusal with the statement that he should esacusic the city, withdraw his troops, and then leave the city authorities to act as they might deem proper. The Mayor then suggested, and the suggestion was approved by the City Council, that in reply to the demand of Commodore Farragut, "it would be proper to say that we are now (25th) without military protection; that the (Confederation) now (25th) without military protection; that the (Confederate) troops have withdrawn from the city; that we are consequently incapable of making any resistance; and that, therefore, we can ofter no obstruction to the occupation of the place by the enemy.' On the same day, (the 25th.) or in the words of Com. Farragut, 'This morning at 6 A. M. I sent Capt. Morris, whose ship commanded the Mint, to take possession of it and hoist the American flag thereon, which was done, and the people cheered it.' Thus it was some time after these official and formal acts of occupation that Wm. B. Mumford, at the head of a mob, ascetded to the top of the Mint and tore down the American flag, which had been thus solemnly raised by our victorious forces as the symbol of our conquest and power.

"Of each of these facts there is abundant proof, bath from the official reports of rebel functionaries and those of our own officers, as well as from the rebel new papers and our own correspondents. It is true that the act of Mumford was done three days before Gen. Butler, with his military contingent, entered New Griesnes, but as it had been occupied by a from the research, but as it had been occupied by a from the research, but as it had been occupied by a force from Farraguit's december.

his military contingent, entered New Orleans, but as it had been occupied by a force from Farragut's fleet, and as the city and the very building on which the flag was raised was at the mercy of our guns, that fact did not render the occupation a whit less legal or absolute." THE INDIAN EXECUTIONS

On Friday morning last thirty-eight ringleaders in the ate Indian outbreak and massacre in Minnesota were hung at Mankato, in that State, in the presence of some thou sands of spectators. The gallows was so constructed that all of the condemned men fell at once, so that the awful spectacle was not prolinged. There was no disturbance.

THE CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature of California is divided politically as follows: Senate-Union 31, Democrats 9. House-Union 63, Democrats 12. A United States Senator in place of Mr. Latham is to be

NEW YORK POLITICS. INAUGURATION OF GOVERNOR SEYMOU

ALBANY, JAN. 2 -The inauguration of Gov. took place yesterdsy. After the administration of the oath of office, Gov. Morgan delivered an interesting congratulatory address, calling his ait-ntion to the highly prosperous condition of the Eta'e, and closing with some perticent allusions to national efficies.

Insions to national effects.

The millions of people, he said, who are now aroused by imagicary wrongs to feece passion cannot at once return to reason. Their resentment will have to cool, and the delusion under which they are acting to be dissipated; but the time must surely come when the people of the Scuth will again own the same sovereignty, honor the same laws, and fight under the same flag. At present we must use the sword. It cannot be sheathed until these in rebellion shall lay down their sams and the Constitution and the laws shall have uniform sway.

At the conclusion of Gov. Morgan's address, which was warmly applauded-Gov. SEYMOUR thanked the Ex-Governor for his kind

xpressions and good wishes, and congratulated him on the able close of his administration, and said:

able close of his administration, and said:

I have solemnly sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, with all its grants, reservations, and guarantees, and I shall support it. I have also sworn to support the Constitution of the State of New York, with all its powers and rights, and I shall uphold it. I have sworn to support the duties of the office of Governor of the State, and with your aid they shall be faithfully performed. The constitutional laws are meant for the guidance of our efficial conduct and for your protection and welfare. The first law recorded for my observance is the declaration that it shall be the duty of the Government to maintain and defend the sovereignty and jurisdiction of the State, and the most strict injunction of the Constitution is that the Governor shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed. So help me God this shall be!

Gov. Seymour said he would not dwell at the press moment on our national affairs. The position of New York as a State had been happily attended to by his predecessor. and his own views on the subject would be laid before the Legislature. While knowing that his position gave him but little control over national affairs, he yet ventured to trust that before the end of his term of service the country would be again great, glorious, and united, as it was in other days of the Republic.

DISPERSION OF GUERILI AS IN KENTUCKY. HEADQUARTERS CINCINNATI, JAN. 2, 1863.

Major General H W. Halleck, General in-Chief: I have just learned from Major General Granger that Major Stevens, of the Fourtsenth Kentucky Cavalry, with one hundred and fifty men who were ordered by him upon a scout to ascertain the whereabouts of a large band o guerillas in the eastern part of Powell county, Kentucky on the 26th ultime, after travelling all night over obscure and dangerous bridle pathe, came up n the enemy's camps, when the rebels were preparing to move. Our men dashed upon them, capturing their leader, a noted guerilla and eleven of his band. The remainder, though out bering Mejor Stevens's force, were utterly routed, and

escaped into the dense woods, brush, and mountain gorges

Twenty-five horses and a large amount of clothing, blankets

guns, pistols, &c. that were being transported to Hum

phrey Marshall's camp were also captured. H. G. WRIGHT, Major General Comman

DISPERSION OF REBEL CAMP IN TENNESSEE

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, Headquarters, Cincinnati, January 2, 1863. Major Gen. HALLECK, General in-Chief. Major Gen. Granger reports that he has received a da.

spatch from Major Foley, commanding an expedition sent by h'm to Elk Fork, Campbell county, Tennessee, composed of two hundred and fifty men of the Sixth and Tenth Kentucky Cavalry, stating that on Sunday morning last he surprised a camp of rebels, three hundred and fifty strong, at that place, killing thirty, wounding one hundred and seventy-six, and capturing fifty-one, without the loss of a man. All of their camp equipage was burnt, eighty horses, and a large amount of arms captured.

H. G. WRIGHT,

DEPARTMENT OF THE FRONTIER.

DVANCE OF THE ARMIES OF GENS. BLUNT AND HERRON INTO ARKANSAS

FAYETTEVILLE, (ARK.) DEC. 29.—Ore of the most difficult and daring raids of the war has just been made by a part of the Army of the Frontier.

On Saturday Gen. Herron started with a portion of his avalry and infantry for the other side of Boston Mounains. Gen. B'unt left Cans Hill at the same time by another route. The two columns, about six thousand strong. went in light marching order, with six days' cooked rations, and marched forty two miles without stopping. Gen-Herron took two batteries without caissons. The artillery and bagg-ge wagons were drawn across the mountains by welve horse teams.

At daylight yesterday morning the two commands joined at Lee's Creek, three miles south of the mountains, where the cavalry and artillery, purabering two thousand, started for Van Buren, leaving the infentry to follow as fast as possible. Two rebel regiments of cavalry were encountered at Dripping Spring. After a sharp skirmish they vere put to flight, leaving seven killed and many wounded on the field. Our loss was none killed, but a few wounded. Our forces immediately followed the flying rebels to Van Buren, where a splendid charge was made, led by Gens. Blust and Herren in person, resulting in a complete victory over the enemy. The rebel cavalry rushed on board some steamboats and escaped to the other side of the river. Two steamers, and over a hundred prisoners among them, were captured. A third boat was run ashore, in addition to those destroyed. A large quantity of corn, camp equipage, transportation mules, and horses were [also seized. The full extent of the captures was not yet known when

the messenger left. The infantry and artiflery were hastening forward sa fact as the nearly impassable roads would sllow. The people of that section were taken entirely by surprise, and terribly frightened. Gen. Hindman was on the other side of the river with his whole force, unable, if not unwilling, to engage us.

The pathway to the Arkaneas river has now been opened. and if the gunboats will open the lower end of it, the winter's work of the Army of the Frontier is marked out.

THE NEGROES AT NORFOLK

FORTRESS MONROE, JAN. 1.—There was some excitenent at Norfolk yesterday, caused by the contrabands, to the number of some four thousand, making a process through the town in honor of emancipation. They had a band of music and carried several Union flags, and cheered most lustily for the downfall of Southern slavery. Owing to the misconstruction of an order is ued for

different purpose, about two hundred persons were asrested last evening whilst returning from places of smusement. The day, however, passed off without disturbe The Lynchburg Republican says that the call of the scretary of War for 4,500 negroes to work on the fortifications about Richmond is being promptly responded to, and the slaves are being forwarded to the scene of their

AN UNSUCCESSFUL OFFICE SERKER

Ex-Governor RANDALL, of Wisconsin, now Assistant Postmaster General, recently received a letter from a Western Republican asking him (Mr. Randall) to use him influence toward getting him an appointment as po tor. The applicant closed his epistle with the fo

"If you think favorable of my request and will give me the office, I will come on to Washington with such lettern and recommendations as you may request, and, upon receiving the appointment, will place in your private pures. \$400: or you may say in your letter come, or not come; and if come, I shall consider it a guaranty of success.

Ex-Governor Randall's reply is decidedly to the poin "Post Office Department, As istant's Office, "Washington, December 12, 1862.
"Sir: The enclosed is a cupy of a letter which I reveal to-day. When changes are merited I shall make me without regard to personal interests or local control of the process. But I desire it to be understood that I are to be approached after the

"To Postmaster, La Crosse, Wisconsia."